

CHAPTER 4: MODERATE AND HIGH RISK GAMBLING AMONG ADULTS

4.1 Identification of problem gamblers

The national definition of problem gambling (Neal et al⁴) defines it as ‘being characterised by difficulties in limiting money and/or time spent on gambling, which leads to adverse consequences for the gambler, others or the community.’

For this survey frequent gamblers (n=2486) were defined as people who gambled regularly, at least once a fortnight, on any type of gambling (excluding lotteries or bingo). This group were asked a series of questions to ascertain whether they had a serious gambling problem.

Problem gamblers were identified using the Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI)⁹.

4.1.1 Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI)

The instrument used in this survey was the Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI), the recently recommended measurement instrument for population surveys in Australia⁴. Work previously undertaken in Canada⁹ identified the need for an instrument which was able to identify and classify non-problem and at risk (low, moderate and high) gamblers among the general population. The instrument used to identify problem gambling in the previous survey conducted in 2001³, the South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS)⁵, has only been validated on clinical populations and is now considered to be less sophisticated measure of problem gambling. The CPGI is thought to be a more accurate measure of at risk gambling behaviour among the general and non-clinical population⁹. However, the use of this instrument in the 2005 survey means that the prevalence of problem gambling in 2001 and 2005 can not be directly compared.

This survey used a nine item index from the CPGI and concentrated on behaviours which had occurred in the past 12 months. All of the respondents aged 18 years and over, classified as frequent gamblers (n=2486) were asked the questions from the CPGI. The response categories are ‘never’, ‘rarely’, ‘sometimes’, ‘often’ and ‘always’ and are summarised in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI) – questions and response categories, aged 18 years and over

Question	Frequent gamblers		Proportion of whole sample
	n	%	%
1 In the last 12 months, have you bet more than you could really afford to lose, would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or always?			
Never	2108	84.8	12.3
Rarely	153	6.2	0.9
Sometimes	137	5.5	0.8
Often	36	1.4	0.2
Always	30	1.2	0.2
Don't know/can't remember	16	0.7	0.1
Not disclosed	6	0.2	0.03
Not a frequent gambler			85.5
2 In the last 12 months, have you needed to gamble with larger amounts of money to get the same feeling of excitement, would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or always?			
Never	2293	92.2	13.4
Rarely	71	2.8	0.4
Sometimes	67	2.7	0.4
Often	25	1.0	0.1
Always	6	0.3	0.04
Don't know/can't remember	16	0.7	0.1
Not disclosed	7	0.3	0.04
Not a frequent gambler			85.5
3 In the last 12 months, when you gambled, did you go back another day to try to win back the money you lost, would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or always?			
Never	2239	90.1	13.1
Rarely	82	3.3	0.5
Sometimes	110	4.4	0.6
Often	20	0.8	0.1
Always	12	0.5	0.1
Don't know/can't remember	16	0.6	0.1
Not disclosed	7	0.3	0.04
Not a frequent gambler			85.5
Total	2486	100.0	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 4.1: Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI) – questions and response categories, aged 18 years and over (cont.)

Question	Frequent gamblers		Proportion of whole sample
	n	%	%
4 In the last 12 months, have you borrowed money or sold anything to get money to gamble, would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or always?			
Never	2400	96.6	14.0
Rarely	24	1.0	0.1
Sometimes	26	1.1	0.2
Often	6	0.2	0.03
Always	4	0.2	0.02
Don't know/can't remember	19	0.7	0.1
Not disclosed	7	0.3	0.04
Not a frequent gambler			85.5
5 In the last 12 months, have you felt that you might have a problem with gambling, would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or always?			
Never	2237	90.0	13.1
Rarely	68	2.7	0.4
Sometimes	109	4.4	0.6
Often	20	0.8	0.1
Always	28	1.1	0.2
Don't know/can't remember	17	0.7	0.1
Not disclosed	7	0.3	0.04
Not a frequent gambler			85.5
6 In the last 12 months, has gambling cause you any health problems, including stress or anxiety, would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or always?			
Never	2328	93.6	13.6
Rarely	51	2.0	0.3
Sometimes	47	1.9	0.3
Often	15	0.6	0.1
Always	23	0.9	0.1
Don't know/can't remember	16	0.6	0.1
Not disclosed	7	0.3	0.04
Not a frequent gambler			85.5
Total	2486	100.0	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 4.1: Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI) – questions and response categories, aged 18 years and over (cont.)

Question	Frequent gamblers		Proportion of whole sample
	n	%	%
7 In the last 12 months, have people criticised your betting or told you that you had a gambling problem, regardless of whether or not you thought it was true, would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or always?			
Never	2270	91.3	13.3
Rarely	72	2.9	0.4
Sometimes	85	3.4	0.5
Often	21	0.9	0.1
Always	15	0.6	0.1
Don't know/can't remember	16	0.6	0.1
Not disclosed	8	0.3	0.04
Not a frequent gambler			85.5
8 In the last 12 months, has your gambling caused any financial problems for you or your household, would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or always?			
Never	2364	95.1	13.8
Rarely	35	1.4	0.2
Sometimes	43	1.7	0.2
Often	13	0.5	0.1
Always	7	0.3	0.04
Don't know/can't remember	16	0.6	0.1
Not disclosed	8	0.3	0.04
Not a frequent gambler			85.5
9 In the last 12 months, have you felt guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble, would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or always?			
Never	2089	84.0	12.2
Rarely	94	3.8	0.5
Sometimes	194	7.8	1.1
Often	37	1.5	0.2
Always	49	2.0	0.3
Don't know/can't remember	16	0.6	0.1
Not disclosed	8	0.3	0.04
Not a frequent gambler			85.5
Total	2486	100.0	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The CPGI was calculated by allocating the following score to each of the responses:

- 'never', 'don't know/can't remember' and 'refused' were equal to 0;
- 'rarely' and 'sometimes' scored 1;
- 'often' scored 2; and
- 'always' scored 3.

The values were summed to give an overall sum ranging between 0 and 27. The CPGI score defines gamblers thus:

- equal to 0 – non-problem;
- between 1 and less than 3 – low risk;
- between 3 and less than 8 – moderate risk;
- between 8 and 27 – high risk.

The mean CPGI score was 0.95 (SD 2.62, range 0–26). The distribution of scores is shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Distribution of the CPGI scores, aged 18 years and over

Score	CPGI classification	n	%
0	<i>Frequent, no risk gambler</i>	1802	72.5
<i>Score of 1-2 Low risk gambler</i>			
1		271	10.9
2		131	5.3
<i>Score of 3-7 Moderate risk gambler</i>			
3		85	3.4
4		56	2.3
5		24	1.0
6		23	0.9
7		19	0.8
<i>Score of 8-26 High risk gambler</i>			
8		17	0.7
9		12	0.5
10		4	0.2
11		6	0.2
13		4	0.2
14		5	0.2
15		7	0.3
16		3	0.1
17		4	0.1
18		1	0.03
19		3	0.1
20		1	0.03
21		4	0.1
23		1	0.02
24		3	0.1
26		2	0.1
Total		2486	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

4.1.2 Comparison with 2001 survey

As previously stated, direct comparability between the 2001 and 2005 surveys is difficult due to the use of different instruments. The South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS)⁵, with a score of 5 or more indicating problem gambling, has only been validated on clinical populations, while the CPGI is used on general and non-clinical populations. Consequently, the CPGI is considered to be a more conservative measurement of the level of problem gambling.

In general, the proportion of moderate and high risk gamblers combined is considered to be similar to a SOGS score of 5 or more (i.e. a problem gambler). In 2001³, the definition of a problem gambler comprised:

- those who scored 5 or more on the SOGS; or
- those respondents who self rated their gambling as a problem at a level of 5 or more on a scale of 1 to 10.

Thus the prevalence of problem gambling based on the SOGS score alone in 2001 was 1.9% (95% CI 1.6-2.3). This compares to a combined prevalence of moderate and high risk gamblers in 2005, as determined by the CPGI, of 1.6% (95% CI 1.5-1.8). The confidence intervals of these two proportions overlap, indicating that there is no significant difference in the prevalence between the years.

4.1.3 Comparative CPGI figures

Three previous Australian studies have been published with comparative scores for the CPGI (Victoria in 2003¹⁷, Queensland in 2001⁸ and 2003–04¹⁸). A summary of these figures is provided in Table 4.3, along with the South Australian figures presented in this report. As indicated in the table, the prevalence of at moderate risk and high risk gambling in South Australia is generally lower than in the other states.

Table 4.3: Comparative Australian prevalence rates based on the CPGI

State	Year	Moderate risk CPGI Score 3-7 (%)	High risk CPGI Score 8+ (%)
Queensland	2001	2.70	0.83
	2003/4	2.00	0.55
Victoria	2003	0.97	0.88
South Australia	2005	1.20	0.40

4.2 Prevalence of moderate and high risk gamblers

4.2.1 Derivation of moderate and high risk gamblers

As described in the previous section, if gamblers were “frequent” gamblers (that is, gambled at least fortnightly) they were then asked the Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI). The CPGI identifies respondents as:

- a non-problem gambler (score=0);
- a low risk gambler (score between 1 and less than 3);
- a moderate risk gambler (score between 3 and less than 8); and
- a high risk gambler (score between 8 and 27).

4.2.2 Prevalence of moderate and high risk gambling as defined by the CPGI

Overall, using the CPGI, 1.2% of respondents were identified as moderate risk gamblers and 0.4% were identified as high risk gamblers. The responses are summarised in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Prevalence of levels of gambling as defined by the CPGI, aged 18 years and over

Category	n	% (95% CI)	SA population aged 18 and over ¹²
Non gambler or non-frequent gambler	14635	85.5 (84.9-86.0)	949061
Frequent but non problem gambler	1802	10.5 (10.1-11.0)	116874
Frequent but low risk gambler	402	2.3 (2.1-2.6)	26057
Frequent and moderate risk gambler	207	1.2 (1.1-1.4)	13450
Frequent and high risk gambler	74	0.4 (0.3-0.5)	4825
Total	17121	100.0	1110267

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

4.2.3 Demographic profile of moderate and high risk gamblers

Table 4.5 presents the demographic profiles of moderate risk, high risk, and moderate and high risk frequent gamblers combined, as classified by the CPGI. The demographic profile of low risk frequent gamblers is presented in Appendix 6.

Table 4.5: Demographic profile of moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over, as classified by the CPGI

Variable	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler		Moderate/ high risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Gender						
Male	144	1.7 ↑	35	0.4	179	2.1 ↑
Female	63	0.7 ↓	40	0.5	103	1.2 ↓
Age group (years)						
18 to 24 years	36	1.7 ↑	18	0.9 ↑	54	2.6 ↑
25 to 34 years	40	1.4	10	0.3	50	1.7
35 to 44 years	42	1.3	19	0.6	61	1.9
45 to 54 years	41	1.3	15	0.5	57	1.8
55 to 64 years	30	1.2	8	0.3	38	1.5
65 to 74 years	13	0.8	3	0.2 #	16	0.9 ↓
75 years and over	6	0.3 ↓	2	0.1 #	8	0.5 ↓
Area of residence						
Metropolitan regions – Northern/Western/Eastern/Southern	169	1.3 ↑	63	0.5 ↑	233	1.8 ↑
Country North/Country South	38	0.9 ↓	11	0.3 ↓	49	1.2 ↓
Area of residence (region)						
Northern	52	1.7 ↑	11	0.3	63	2.1 ↑
Western	43	1.6 ↑	26	1.0 ↑	69	2.6 ↑
Eastern	32	1.0	18	0.6	50	1.6
Southern	42	1.0	9	0.2 ↓	51	1.3 ↓
Country North	12	0.6 ↓	3	0.1 #	15	0.7 ↓
Country South	26	1.2	8	0.4	34	1.6
Overall	207	1.2	74	0.4	282	1.6

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3). ↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined. # Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 4.5: Demographic profile of moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over, as classified by the CPGI (cont.)

Variable	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler		Moderate/ high risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Household size (16 years and over)						
1 adult	34	1.4	17	0.7 ↑	51	2.1
2 adults	101	1.1 ↓	22	0.2 ↓	124	1.3 ↓
3 adults	42	1.4	15	0.5	57	2.0
4 or more adults	30	1.3	20	0.9 ↑	50	2.2 ↑
Children (less than 16 years) living in household						
None	161	1.4 ↑	55	0.5	216	1.8 ↑
One or more children	47	0.9 ↓	19	0.4	66	1.2 ↓
Marital status						
Married/de facto	110	1.0 ↓	32	0.3 ↓	142	1.3 ↓
Separated/divorced	21	1.8	9	0.8 ↑	30	2.6 ↑
Widowed	8	0.7	-	-	8	0.7 ↓
Never married	69	2.0 ↑	31	0.9 ↑	100	2.9 ↑
Not disclosed	-	-	2	3.6 #	2	3.6 #
Highest educational qualification obtained						
Secondary	117	1.4	45	0.5	162	1.9 ↑
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/Diploma	69	1.3	12	0.2 ↓	82	1.6
Degree or higher	21	0.6 ↓	16	0.5	36	1.1 ↓
Not disclosed	1	1.7 #	1	3.0 #	2	4.6 #
Country of birth						
Australia – non Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	178	1.4 ↑	57	0.4	235	1.8 ↑
Australia – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3	2.3 #	1	1.2 #	4	3.5 #
UK/Ireland	16	0.9	5	0.3	21	1.2
Other	11	0.5 ↓	9	0.4	20	1.0 ↓
Not disclosed	-	-	1	5.2 #	1	5.2 #
Main language spoken at home						
English	204	1.3 ↑	69	0.4	273	1.7
Other	3	0.4 #	4	0.5 #	7	0.8 ↓
Not disclosed	-	-	1	24.1 #	1	24.1 #
Overall	207	1.2	74	0.4	282	1.6

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 4.5: Demographic profile of moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over, as classified by the CPGI (cont.)

Variable	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler		Moderate/ high risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Work status						
Employed full time	126	1.8 ↑	25	0.4	151	2.1 ↑
Employed part time	24	0.8 ↓	9	0.3	33	1.0 ↓
Unemployed	4	1.1 #	4	0.9 #	8	2.0
Home duties/student/retired/other	52	0.8 ↓	35	0.6	87	1.4 ↓
Not disclosed	1	5.2 #	1	5.5 #	2	10.6 #
Housing dwelling status						
Owned or being purchased by occupants	162	1.2	42	0.3 ↓	204	1.5 ↓
Rented from Housing Trust	14	2.1 ↑	14	2.1 ↑	27	4.1 ↑
Rented privately	26	1.4	16	0.8 ↑	42	2.2 ↑
Other	5	1.2	1	0.3 #	6	1.5
Not disclosed	-	-	1	1.9 #	1	1.9 #
Gross annual household income						
Less than \$12,000	5	0.8	4	0.6 #	9	1.4
\$12,001 to \$20,000	17	1.0	11	0.6	28	1.6
\$20,001 to \$40,000	37	1.2	17	0.6	54	1.8
\$40,001 to \$60,000	44	1.6	17	0.6	61	2.2 ↑
\$60,001 to \$80,000	27	1.2	9	0.4	36	1.7
More than \$80,000	58	1.4	9	0.2 ↓	67	1.7
Don't know/not stated	20	0.7 ↓	7	0.2	27	1.0 ↓
Overall	207	1.2	74	0.4	282	1.6
Receive pension or benefit (if not employed)						
No	16	0.7	15	0.7	30	1.4
Yes	42	0.9	25	0.5	67	1.5
Overall	57	0.8	40	0.6	97	1.4

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

4.2.4 Multivariate analysis of characteristics associated with moderate/high risk frequent gamblers

Logistic regression analysis was used to determine the variables most likely to be associated with adults aged 18 years and over identified as moderate/ high risk frequent gamblers. Variables that were significant at a level $p < 0.25$ at a univariate level were included in the model¹³. Table 4.6 presents the odds ratios and associated p-values for the variables found to be significantly associated with being classified as a moderate/high risk frequent gambler. Results are stated to highlight those demographic groups where the observed gambling behaviour or prevalence is significantly higher than all other categories ($\chi^2=191.06$, $df=32$, $p < 0.001$).

These respondents were more likely to:

- be male;
- not have children under the age of 16 years in the household; and
- have a secondary school level of education.

Table 4.6: Multivariate analysis of variables associated with respondents aged 18 years and over who were moderate/high risk frequent gamblers

Variables	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Sex	
Male	1.00
Female	0.63 (0.49-0.82)*
Age	
18 to 24 years	1.00
25 to 34 years	1.00 (0.65-1.54)
35 to 44 years	1.31 (0.83-2.05)
45 to 54 years	1.11 (0.69-1.81)
55 to 64 years	0.86 (0.50-1.47)
65 to 74 years	0.44 (0.22-0.89)*
75 years and over	0.20 (0.08-0.50)*
Area of residence (region)	
Northern	1.00
Western	1.29 (0.90-1.84)
Eastern	0.88 (0.60-1.30)
Southern	0.67 (0.46-0.98)*
Country North	0.34 (0.19-0.60)*
Country South	0.77 (0.50-1.19)
Children (less than 16 years) living in household	
None	1.00
One or more children	0.59 (0.42-0.82)*
Marital status	
Married/de facto	1.00
Separated/divorced	1.51 (1.00-2.32)
Widowed	1.05 (0.47-2.32)
Never married	1.52 (1.05-2.02)*
Highest educational qualification obtained	
Secondary	1.00
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/Diploma	0.72 (0.54-0.95)*
Degree or higher	0.48 (0.33-0.71)*
Country of birth	
Australia – non Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.00
Australia – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.61 (0.58-4.46)
UK/Ireland	0.76 (0.48-1.20)
Other	0.52 (0.32-0.83)*

Not disclosed category not reported

Odds ratios are described in Section 1.5.1

* Significant at p<0.05 level

Table 4.6: Multivariate analysis of variables associated with respondents aged 18 years and over who were moderate/high risk frequent gamblers (cont.)

Variables	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Work status	
Employed full time	1.00
Employed part time	0.53 (0.36-0.80)*
Unemployed	0.61 (0.30-1.26)
Home duties/student/retired/other	0.95 (0.68-1.32)
Housing dwelling status	
Owned or being purchased by occupants	1.00
Rented from Housing Trust	2.48 (1.60-3.85)*
Rented privately	1.28 (0.90-1.82)
Other	1.51 (0.66-3.42)

Not disclosed category not reported

Odds ratios are described in Section 1.5.1

* Significant at $p < 0.05$ level

4.2.5 Prevalence of moderate and high risk gambling among those who gamble weekly or fortnightly

The survey examined the prevalence of each of the three levels of gambling risk, as measured by the CPGI, among those respondents who gambled:

- weekly or more often; and
- at least fortnightly, but not weekly.

The results are in Table 4.7.

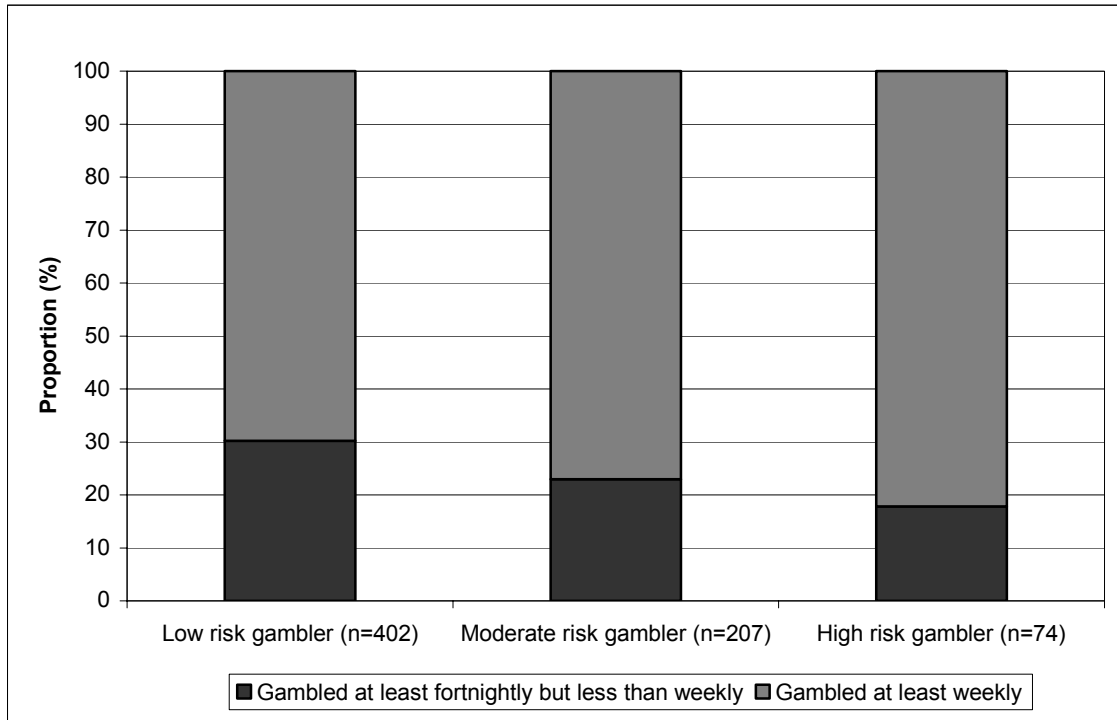
Table 4.7: Proportion of respondents aged 18 years and over gambling weekly or fortnightly within each gambling risk level, as determined by the CPGI

Category of CPGI Frequency of gambling	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Gambled at least fortnightly but less than weekly	121	30.2	48	22.9	13	17.8
Gambled at least weekly	280	69.8	160	77.1	61	82.2
Total within each risk category	402	100.0	207	100.0	74	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

A comparison of these results is also presented in Figure 4.1. The proportion of respondents who gambled at least fortnightly, but less than weekly, was higher among respondents classified as low risk frequent gamblers. The proportion of respondents who gambled at least weekly was higher among respondents classified as high risk frequent gamblers.

Figure 4.1: Prevalence of risk levels of gambling among weekly and fortnightly gamblers, aged 18 years and over



4.3 Types of activities undertaken by moderate and high risk frequent gamblers

The types of gambling activities undertaken by moderate risk and high risk gamblers were examined. Over 90% of moderate and high risk gamblers played poker machines. The responses are summarised in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Types of gambling activities undertaken by moderate and high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over*

Gambling activity	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Played lotto or any other lottery games like Powerball, Pools or Super 66	161	77.4 (71.6-82.9)	48	64.8 (53.5-74.8)
Played instant scratch tickets	114	55.1 (48.3-61.7)	50	66.7 (56.3-77.1)
Played Keno	80	38.5 (32.3-45.4)	29	38.4 (28.9-50.6)
Played poker machines	189	91.1 (86.7-94.4)	69	93.3 (85.1-97.1)
Played table games at a casino such as Blackjack or Roulette	65	31.5 (25.5-38.0)	17	22.2 (14.9-33.7)
Played games like cards, mah-jongg privately for money at home or any other place	54	25.9 (20.6-32.5)	7	9.6 (4.7-18.3)
Played bingo at a club or hall	13	6.4 (3.7-10.4)	8	10.4 (5.6-19.9)
Bet on horses or greyhounds excluding sweeps	117	56.4 (49.7-63.1)	35	47.2 (36.3-58.5)
Bet on a sporting event like football, cricket or tennis	57	27.6 (21.9-34.0)	8	10.5 (5.6-19.9)
Gambled on the Internet	18	8.8 (5.6-13.3)	1	1.5 (0.2-7.3)
Gambled via Pay TV	4	1.7 (0.8-4.9)	-	-
Played any other gambling activity – excluding raffles or sweeps	9	4.5 (2.3-8.1)	-	-

* Multiple responses possible

4.4 Self-report of problem gambling

4.4.1 Respondents rating their gambling problem

Frequent gamblers (n=2486) were also asked how they would rate their gambling on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 indicated that the respondent felt their gambling was not a problem now, and 10 meant the respondent thought their gambling was a serious problem. The responses are shown in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Self-rating of their gambling as not a problem to a serious problem, by respondents aged 18 years and over

Score	Frequent gamblers		Total sample	
	n	%	n	%
1 Not at all a problem	1767	71.1	1767	10.3
2	295	11.9	295	1.7
3	195	7.8	195	1.1
4	49	2.0	49	0.3
5	84	3.4	84	0.5
6	16	0.6	16	0.1
7	7	0.3	7	0.04
8	7	0.3	7	0.04
9	10	0.4	10	0.1
10 A serious problem	11	0.5	11	0.1
Can't say	44	1.8	44	0.3
Not a frequent gambler			14635	85.5
Total	2486	100.0	17121	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Work undertaken by Delfabbro (2005)¹⁹ indicates that respondents with a score of 2 or more on the self-rating scale are likely to be problem gamblers. The self-reported rating of gambling for fortnightly and weekly and gamblers is presented in Table 4.10. The self-reported rating of gambling for each gambling risk level is presented in Table 4.11.

It must be noted that, of frequent gamblers, 1.8% (n=44) of respondents were unable to rate their gambling on a scale of 1 to 10. Of fortnightly gamblers, 3.8% (n=33) were unable to rate their gambling on a scale of 1 to 10 (compared to 0.7% [n=11] of weekly gamblers), as were 2.3% (n=41) of non-problem frequent gamblers.

Table 4.10: Self-reported rating of gambling for fortnightly and weekly gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Score	Fortnightly gamblers		Weekly gamblers	
	n	%	n	%
1 Not at all a problem	665	75.3	1103	68.8
2	104	11.7	191	11.9
3	45	5.2	149	9.3
4	11	1.2	38	2.4
5	21	2.4	63	3.9
6	2	0.2	14	0.9
7	-	-	6	0.4
8	-	-	7	0.4
9	-	-	10	0.6
10 A serious problem	1	0.1	10	0.6
Can't say	33	3.8	11	0.7
Total	883	100.0	1603	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 4.11: Self-reported rating of gambling by gambling risk level, aged 18 years and over

Score	Non-problem frequent gambler		Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
1 Not at all a problem	1520	84.4	197	49.0	46	22.1	4	5.9
2	163	9.0	93	23.1	35	16.9	4	5.8
3	58	3.2	69	17.1	62	29.7	7	9.1
4	7	0.4	20	5.0	18	8.8	3	4.2
5	11	0.6	17	4.3	35	17.0	20	27.2
6	2	0.1	3	0.7	5	2.3	7	9.1
7	-	-	1	0.2	2	0.8	4	5.9
8	-	-	-	-	2	1.1	5	6.2
9	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	9	12.7
10 A serious problem	1	0.04	-	-	1	0.2	10	13.8
Can't say	41	2.3	2	0.6	1	0.7	-	-
Total	1802	100.0	402	100.0	207	100.0	74	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Using 2 as the cut-off score, as defined by Delfabbro (2005)¹⁹, a comparison can be made on a population level between the 2001 and the 2005 survey scores. There was no significant difference between years in the proportion rating their gambling at a value of 2 or more (where 10 is a serious problem). The responses are summarised in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12: Overall proportion of sample respondents aged 18 years and over who self rated their gambling between 2 and 10 – comparison between 2001 and 2005

Score	2001 (n=6045)		2005 (n=17121)	
	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Self rated problem gambling score of 2 and up to 10	235	3.9 (3.4-4.4)	674	3.9 (3.7-4.2)

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

4.5 The impact of gambling

Once respondents had completed the nine item CPGI, a selected number were asked if they agreed to answer some more questions about their gambling. These were:

- respondents with a score greater than or equal to 3; and
- those who scored less than 3 on the CPGI, but 5 or more on the self-rating scale.

Of the n=316 respondents who fulfilled these criteria, 84.6% (n=268 weighted) were happy to continue.

However, n=27 (weighted) respondents self-rated their gambling at a level of greater than or equal to 5, but had a CPGI score of less than 3. Because of the small numbers, this group's responses are not reported on further.

For respondents classified as moderate or high risk frequent gamblers according to the CPGI (n=240), the following sections report on the impact which gambling has:

- generally;
- personally;
- on work;
- on family;
- legally; and
- on housing.

4.5.1 General impacts

The general impact on moderate and high risk frequent gamblers (n=240) was examined in relation to:

- where respondents first started gambling;
- gambling wins and losses; and
- gambling problems within the family.

The responses are summarised in Table 4.13, Table 4.14, Table 4.15 and Table 4.16.

Table 4.13: General impacts: moderate high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over – where first started betting

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Did you first start betting or gambling..?				
At school	15	8.6	2	3.4
With your friends	72	41.4	31	46.1
With your family	31	18.1	6	9.0
At work	16	9.1	4	6.1
By yourself	34	19.7	23	34.0
Other	3	1.8	1	1.4
Not disclosed	2	1.3	-	-
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 4.14: General impacts: moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over – big win or a big loss

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
When you first started gambling do you remember a big win?				
Yes	94	54.7	36	53.9
No	71	41.0	27	40.7
Don't know/can't remember	7	4.3	4	5.4
When you first started gambling do you remember a big loss?				
Yes	61	35.3	25	37.1
No	112	64.7	39	57.5
Don't know/can't remember	-	-	4	5.4
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 4.15: General impacts: moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over – most money lost on any one occasion

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
What is the most money you have lost on any one occasion?				
Up to \$50	30	17.2	4	5.6
Over \$50 and up to \$100	34	19.7	4	6.1
Over \$100 and up to \$200	28	16.1	13	19.7
Over \$200 and up to \$500	31	18.2	18	27.3
Over \$500 and up to \$1000	29	16.8	8	12.4
Over \$1000	12	7.0	16	24.2
Don't know/can't remember	8	4.4	3	4.7
Not disclosed	1	0.5	-	-
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 4.16: General impacts: moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over – anyone in family had a gambling problem

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Has anyone in your immediate family ever had a gambling problem?				
Yes	36	20.7	11	16.8
No	133	76.9	53	79.1
Don't know/can't remember	4	2.5	3	4.1
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

4.5.2 Personal impacts

The personal impact on moderate and high risk frequent gamblers was examined, namely:

- the need to gamble;
- the importance of gambling;
- thoughts about gambling;
- using gambling as an escape;
- effects on people close to the respondent; and
- making money last.

The responses are summarised in Table 4.17.

Table 4.17: Personal impacts – moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
In the last 12 months has your need to gamble been too strong to control? [Would you say...]				
Never	111	64.4	13	19.7
Rarely	32	18.8	4	5.9
Sometimes	27	15.3	24	35.5
Often	3	1.5	17	25.1
Always	-	-	9	13.8
In the last 12 months has gambling been more important than anything else you might do? [Would you say...]				
Never	147	85.2	20	29.1
Rarely	19	10.9	9	13.1
Sometimes	5	3.0	17	25.9
Often	1	0.5	9	14.0
Always	1	0.4	12	17.9
In the last 12 months has the thought of gambling been constantly in your mind? [Would you say...]				
Never	88	51.2	14	20.4
Rarely	40	23.1	4	6.5
Sometimes	39	22.6	22	32.8
Often	5	2.7	16	24.2
Always	1	0.4	11	16.1
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 4.17: Personal impacts – moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over (cont.)

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
In the last 12 months have you gambled in order to escape from worry or trouble? [Would you say...]				
Never	90	52.2	6	8.5
Rarely	25	14.6	7	10.1
Sometimes	41	23.6	18	27.2
Often	12	6.8	17	25.2
Always	4	2.3	20	29.0
Can't say	1	0.5	-	-
In the last 12 months as a result of your gambling have you and people close to you put off doing things together? [Would you say....]				
Never	127	73.4	18	26.4
Rarely	20	11.4	9	14.1
Sometimes	25	14.7	23	34.1
Often	1	0.6	11	15.6
Always	-	-	6	9.2
[In the last 12 months] Have people close to you had difficulties trusting you due to your gambling? [Would you say...]				
Never	155	89.5	38	56.2
Rarely	13	7.3	8	11.5
Sometimes	2	1.1	12	17.4
Often	2	1.3	3	5.0
Always	-	-	7	9.8
Can't say	2	0.9	-	-
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 4.17: Personal impacts – moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over (cont.)

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
In the last 12 months how often has your gambling made it harder to make money last from one payday [pension day] to the next? [Would you say...]				
Never	72	41.6	3	4.6
Rarely	66	38.2	5	7.5
Sometimes	27	15.7	25	37.6
Often	5	3.0	16	24.2
Always	3	1.5	18	26.2
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

4.5.3 Work/ vocational impacts

The work and vocational impacts section examined whether gambling had:

- adversely affected work performance;
- caused a:
 - job change;
 - job loss; or
 - loss of a position of trust.

Only respondents who stated that they worked full or part time (n=151) were asked if there had been an adverse effect on their work performance. The remaining work and vocational impact questions were asked of all respondents (n=240). The results are in Table 4.18 and Table 4.19.

Table 4.18: Work/vocational impacts: moderate and high frequent risk gamblers aged 18 years and over – adverse effect on work performance (asked only of those who worked full or part time)

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
During the last 12 months has gambling adversely affected how well you perform your work? [Would you say...]				
Never	110	91.3	17	55.4
Rarely	4	3.3	4	12.8
Sometimes	6	5.4	4	12.7
Often	-	-	6	19.1
Total	121	100.0	30	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 4.19: Work/vocational impacts: moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over – changed jobs; lost job; lost other position of trust

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
During the last 12 months have you changed jobs because of problems relating to your gambling?				
Yes	1	0.7	11	16.4
No	171	99.3	54	80.2
Not disclosed	-	-	2	3.4
During the last 12 months have you lost a job because of gambling?				
Yes	1	0.7	10	15.3
No	171	99.3	55	81.3
Not disclosed	-	-	2	3.4
[During the last 12 months] Have you lost any other position of trust, such as a club treasurer, because of gambling?				
Yes	1	0.7	10	14.5
No	171	99.3	58	85.5
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

4.5.4 Family and interpersonal impacts

In relation to family and interpersonal impacts, moderate and high risk frequent gamblers (n=240) were asked if:

- they had time to look after family interests; and
- an important relationship had broken up as a result of gambling.

Respondents who reported that they had children aged under 16 (n=55) were also asked if gambling had reduced the time spent with their children. The responses are in Table 4.20, Table 4.21 and Table 4.22.

Table 4.20: Family and interpersonal impacts: moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over – not enough time to look after family interests

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
During the last 12 months has your gambling left you with not enough time to look after your family's interests? [Would you say...]				
Never	159	91.8	38	55.7
Rarely	10	5.9	12	17.1
Sometimes	3	1.6	12	17.3
Often	-	-	1	0.9
Always	-	-	5	7.3
No family	1	0.7	1	1.0
Can't say	-	-	1	0.7
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 4.21: Family and interpersonal impacts: moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over – not enough time to spend with children (only asked of people with children in household aged under 16 years)

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
During the last 12 months has your gambling left you with not enough time to spend with your children? [Would you say....]				
Never	22	59.4	8	49.1
Rarely	4	10.1	3	16.0
Sometimes	5	13.5	6	34.9
Often	2	4.4	-	-
No children	5	12.6	-	-
Total	38	100.0	17	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 4.22: Family and interpersonal impacts: moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over – break-up of an important relationship

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
During the last 12 months has gambling led to the break-up of an important relationship in your life?				
Yes	3	1.9	10	15.0
No	170	98.1	57	85.0
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Of the n=13 respondents who reported that gambling had led to the break-up of an important relationship in their life, the marital status was examined. The results are presented in Table 4.23.

Table 4.23: Marital status of moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over reporting that gambling had led to the break-up of an important relationship

Marital status	n	%
Married/de facto	1	6.4
Separated/divorced	4	29.4
Never married	9	64.2
Total	13	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

4.5.5 Legal impacts

Legal impacts were examined by asking respondents whether gambling had led to:

- obtaining money illegally;
- trouble with the police;
- a court appearance on charges relating to gambling; or
- bankruptcy.

The responses are summarised in Table 4.24 and Table 4.25.

Table 4.24: Legal impacts: moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over – obtaining money illegally; trouble with the police

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
During the last 12 months has your gambling led you to obtain money illegally (even if you intended to pay it back)?				
Yes	2	1.2	18	26.0
No	171	98.8	50	74.0
During the last 12 months have you been in trouble with the police because of activities relating to your gambling?				
Yes	-	-	7	10.2
No	173	100.0	61	89.8
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 4.25: Legal impacts: moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over – court appearance related to gambling; bankruptcy

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
During the last 12 months have you appeared in court on charges relating to gambling?				
Yes	-	-	3	4.2
No	173	100.0	65	95.8
Has your gambling ever resulted in your being declared bankrupt?				
Yes	-	-	4	6.6
No	173	100.0	63	93.4
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

4.5.6 Housing impacts

Housing impacts examined whether gambling had left no money to pay:

- rent or mortgage; or
- household bills.

The responses are summarised in Table 4.26.

Table 4.26: Household impacts: Moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over – no money for rent or mortgage; no money for bills

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
During the last 12 months has your gambling left you with no money to pay rent or mortgage? [Would you say...]				
Never	161	93.3	42	61.6
Rarely	6	3.8	6	8.4
Sometimes	3	1.9	9	13.5
Often	-	-	9	13.3
Always	-	-	2	3.1
Can't say	2	1.1	-	-
During the last 12 months has your gambling left you with no money to pay your household bills? [Would you say....]				
Never	154	89.1	27	39.4
Rarely	12	6.7	13	18.7
Sometimes	6	3.6	12	18.1
Often	1	0.5	14	20.7
Always	-	-	2	3.1
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

4.6 Substance use

Selected respondents were asked if they had used alcohol or drugs while gambling in the past 12 months. These were respondents (n=268) who were happy to continue to answer questions and:

- were classified as moderate risk or high risk frequent gamblers; or
- rated their problem as greater than or equal to 5.

Overall, n=27 respondents self-rated their gambling at a level of greater than or equal to 5, but had a CPGI score of less than 3. Because of the small numbers, the responses for this group are not reported on further. Thus the following sections report the substance use of respondents classified as moderate or high risk gamblers according to the CPGI (n=240).

Table 4.27 reports on whether respondents classified as moderate or high risk frequent gamblers (n=240) used alcohol or drugs *while gambling*. Overall, 62.4% of these respondents reported using alcohol or drugs while gambling.

Table 4.27: Used alcohol or drugs *while gambling*, moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over

Used alcohol or drugs	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Yes	117	67.8	33	48.6
No	56	32.2	35	51.4
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Moderate and high risk frequent gamblers, who stated that they had used drugs or alcohol while gambling (62.4%, n=150), were then asked if they found that they *gambled more often* when under the influence of alcohol, legal or illegal drugs. Overall, 56.4% of these respondents (n=84) did not feel that they gambled more often under the influence of alcohol or drugs. The responses are in Table 4.28.

Table 4.28: Gambled *more often* while under influence of alcohol or drugs, moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over who admitted using alcohol or drugs while gambling

Gamble more often	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Yes	50	42.5	16	47.8
No	67	57.5	17	52.2
Total	117	100.0	33	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 4.29 reports on whether respondents classified as moderate or high risk frequent gamblers (n=240), gambled *while under the influence of alcohol or legal or illegal drugs*.

Table 4.29: Gambled *while under influence of alcohol or drugs*, moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over

Gamble under influence	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Yes	97	56.2	28	42.0
No	75	43.2	39	58.0
Don't know/can't remember	1	0.6	-	-
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Moderate and high risk frequent gamblers who stated that they had gambled *while under the influence of drugs or alcohol* (52.2%, n=125) were then asked if they found that they drink alcohol, or take legal or illegal drugs more frequently when they gamble. Overall, 72.6% of these respondents (n=91) did not feel that they drank alcohol or took drugs more often when gambling. The responses are in Table 4.30.

Table 4.30: Drink alcohol or take drugs more often when gambling, moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over who admitted gambling under the influence of alcohol or drugs

Drink or take drugs more often	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Yes	25	26.0	8	27.5
No	70	72.6	21	72.5
Don't know/can't remember	1	1.4	-	-
Total	97	100.0	28	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents classified as moderate or high risk frequent gamblers (n=240) were then asked if they felt that they might have an alcohol or drug problem. Overall, 17.8% (n=43) of these respondents felt that they might. Of the total number of survey respondents who disclosed their gambling activities, 0.3% (n=44) felt that they had a drug or alcohol problem. The responses are in Table 4.31.

Table 4.31: Have you felt that you might have an alcohol or drug problem? Moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over

Alcohol or drug problem	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler		Total sample	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	26	15.0	17	25.0	44	0.3
No	146	84.6	50	73.9	222	1.3
Don't know/can't remember	1	0.3	1	1.0	1	0.01
All other respondents					16853	98.4
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0	17121	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents classified as moderate or high risk frequent gamblers (n=240) were asked if, in the last 12 months, they had the urge to gamble if something painful had happened in their lives. Overall, 27.6% (n=66) of moderate or high risk gamblers responded that they had felt the urge to gamble following the occurrence of a painful event. The responses are in Table 4.32.

Table 4.32: Urge to gamble following the occurrence of a painful event, moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over

Urge to gamble following a painful event	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Yes	25	14.5	41	61.3
No	146	84.6	23	34.5
Don't know/can't remember	2	1.0	3	4.2
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Moderate and high risk frequent gamblers (n=240) were then asked whether they had consumed any of a list of medicines or substances in the past four weeks. The responses are in Table 4.33.

Table 4.33: Consumed medicines or substances, moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over*

Consumed medicines or substances	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Pain-killers (including Panadol)	92	53.4	36	54.1
Anti-depressants	24	13.8	27	40.7
Tranquillisers	17	10.0	17	25.0
Other prescribed drugs	60	34.6	20	29.6
Marijuana	29	17.1	9	13.2
Any other illegal substances	10	5.8	1	1.5
None	43	25.1	10	14.8

* Multiple responses possible

It is of note that an overall proportion of 21.4% (n=51) of moderate and high risk frequent gamblers reported that they used antidepressants in the past four weeks. Data from the 2001 National Health survey²⁰ indicates that 7.5% of all South Australians had taken antidepressant tablets or capsules for nerves or anxiety in the past two weeks. The indication is that use of this type of medication may be higher

among this population group of gamblers. Furthermore, the 2001 National Health Survey²¹ reported that, of the Australian population aged 18 years and over, 4.7% had taken anti-depressants and 0.7% had taken tranquillisers in the past two weeks. This again indicates that moderate and high risk frequent gamblers may be more likely to take these forms of medication.

4.7 Stress/depression

All respondents aged 18 years and over (except those who had refused to answer further questions about their gambling, n=49) were asked whether they had been under a doctor's care because of physical or emotional problems brought on by stress (n=17091). The responses are in Table 4.34.

Table 4.34: Physical or emotional problems brought on by stress, all respondents aged 18 years and over

Care for problems brought on by stress	n	%
Yes	2302	13.5
No	14699	86.0
Don't know/can't say	76	0.4
Not disclosed	14	0.1
Total	17091	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Overall, 13.5% (n=2302) of respondents reported that they had been under a doctor's care for physical or emotional problems brought on by stress. However, among respondents classified as moderate risk frequent gamblers, this proportion was 15.4% (n=27), rising to 51.4% (n=35) among those classified high risk frequent gamblers. The responses are in Table 4.35.

Table 4.35: Physical or emotional problems brought on by stress, moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over

Care for problems brought on by stress	All other respondents		Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	2241	13.3	27	15.4	35	51.4
No	14521	86.2	145	84.1	33	48.6
Don't know/can't say	75	0.4	1	0.5	-	-
Not disclosed	14	0.1	-	-	-	-
Total	16851	100.0	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

All respondents (n=17091) were then asked if they had felt seriously depressed in the past 12 months. The responses are in Table 4.36.

Table 4.36: Felt seriously depressed in the past 12 months, all respondents aged 18 years and over

Seriously depressed	n	%
Yes	2470	14.4
No	14549	85.1
Don't know/can't say	53	0.3
Not disclosed	20	0.1
Total	17091	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Overall, 14.4% (n=2470) of respondents had felt seriously depressed in the past 12 months. However, 32.8% (n=57) of moderate and 61.8% (n=42) of high risk frequent gamblers reported feeling seriously depressed in the past 12 months (Table 4.37).

Table 4.37: Felt seriously depressed in the past 12 months, moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over

Seriously depressed	All other respondents		Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	2371	14.1	57	32.8	42	61.8
No	14410	85.5	116	66.9	23	34.5
Don't know/can't say	50	0.3	1	0.3	3	3.7
Not disclosed	20	0.1	-	-	-	-
Total	16851	100.0	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Moderate and high risk frequent gamblers who reported that they had felt seriously depressed in the past 12 months (n=98) were then asked if they had felt that way because of their gambling. Of these, 24.7% (n=24) said that gambling had been the cause. The responses are in Table 4.38.

Table 4.38: Felt seriously depressed because of gambling, moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over

Felt this way because of gambling	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Yes	4	7.5	20	48.1
No	52	92.5	20	47.9
Don't know	-	-	2	4.0
Total	57	100.0	42	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

